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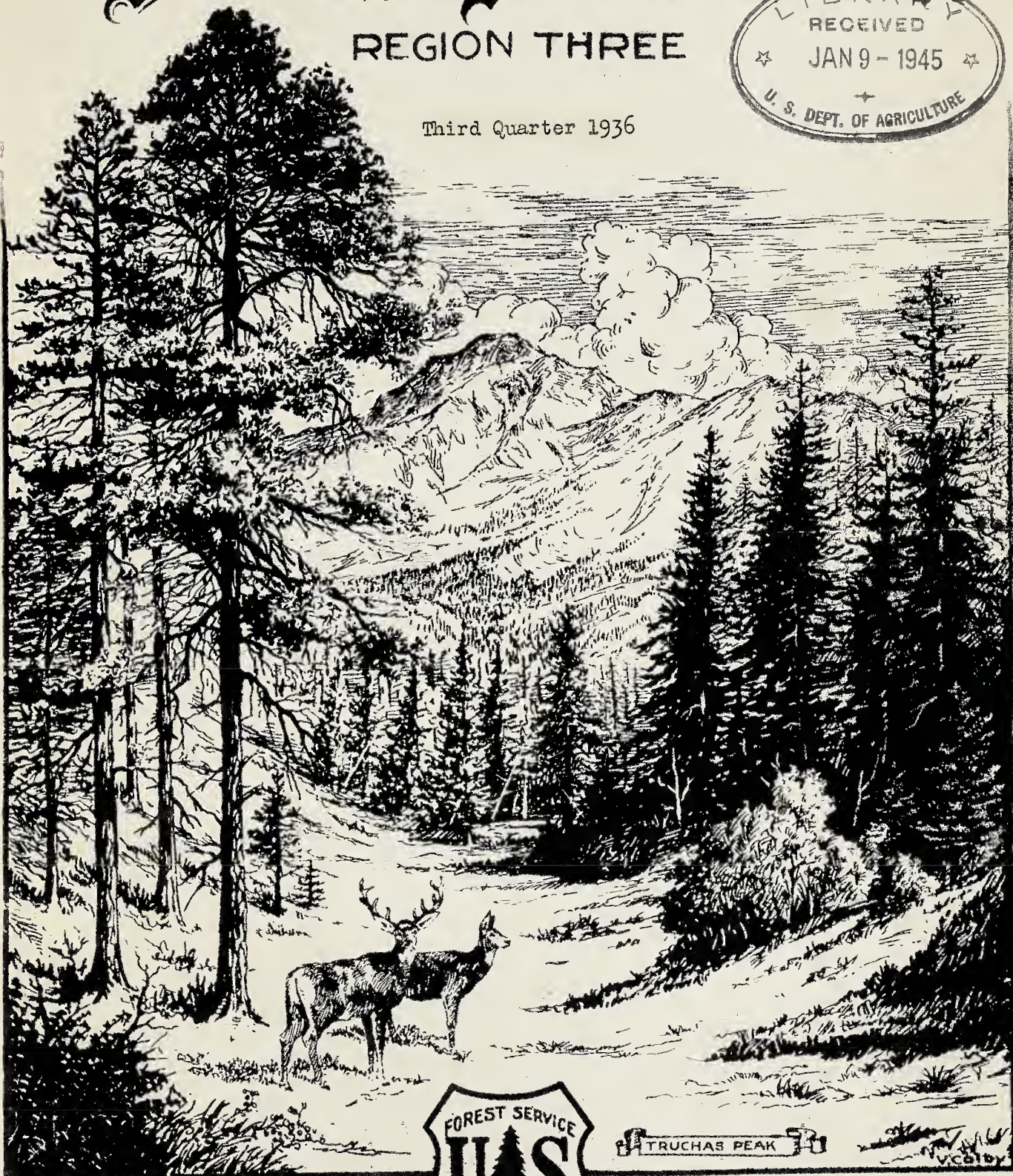
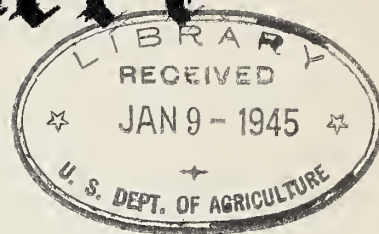
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The Forest Pioneer

REGION THREE

Third Quarter 1936



TRUCHAS PEAK

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY
ALBUQUERQUE

THE REGIONAL FORESTER
NEW MEXICO

April 1901

OPERATION

- The Political Poster Season -

Just when Forest Officers were recovering from a pretty severe fire season and turning toward other matters with the hope that there would be a chance to catch up on some of the other many jobs on hand the season of "Political Poster Pestilence" opened full blast.

For several years considerable emphasis has been placed on removal of all billboards and posters along the highways, particularly in scenic sections where posters are particularly distracting. Public opinion is supporting the no signs idea, and it would seem that the politician in his drive for votes should guard against the unfavorable reaction sure to follow the posting of his picture all over the scenery and violating the layman's sense of propriety.

Of course they shouldn't be posted on the National Forest land (Manual - Page 14 - L) and are to be taken down on sight. A campaign, started by the Crook, is being carried on to eliminate the nuisance. That Forest went to the newspapers in Globe with the result that some very effectual editorials have been published on the subject, from one of which the following is quoted:

"All will agree if political advertising is found in the parks the ranger ought to look for the culprit and prosecute him."

"Forest rangers are within their rights merely to watch for the violators and prosecute them in the event there is violation of the rule. Their courtesy in giving a word of warning is merely good fortune for the candidate or his worker."

- New Airplane Radio Aids in Fighting Forest Fires -

A new type ultra-short-wave radio-telephone has been developed by the United States Forest Service for airplanes used in fighting forest fires.

In a demonstration during the recent fire-control meeting in Spokane, Washington, forest men talked directly with an observer in a plane outfitted with one of the new sets, as it circled over adjacent land.

The new equipment is easily carried, can be installed in a few minutes in practically any airplane, and works well even if the plane is not electrically shielded.

Since the Forest Service owns no aircraft, but uses planes of various types under contract with commercial firms, this new set is particularly serviceable.

Fire dispatchers will be able to keep a more accurate account of the progress of big forest fires, the direction in which the flames are traveling, and the type of timber in which the fire is raging - all reported by an observer in a patrol plane.

- No Fireworks - "This Means You" -

The action taken against use of fireworks in the National Forests in Region 3 undoubtedly saved many hundreds of acres of timber from destruction and many thousands of dollars in suppression costs. Clippings, memorandums, and notes coming in from the field show that the Forests were unanimous in giving the ruling wide publicity and support.

The Coconino canvassed all vendors of fireworks in Flagstaff and secured their signatures, 100% agreeing to cooperate in so far as possible in enforcing the order. Then in addition to newspaper notices the ruling was broadcast by public address system from the city park the evening of July 3. Apparently the fact that Forest Officers considered the matter of enough importance to give it their undivided attention had the desired effect of impressing the public with the fact that "This Means You", and violations of the order would not be treated lightly.

- Clicking 100% -

An Annual Budget Coding Report is required for regular funds as of August 20 each year for the previous year's business. There is also a report required for S&E Region (P & A now) according to activities 2 to 51.1 by August 10. The Chief advanced these reports to August 1 for early reporting to the Bureau of the Budget, so the Forest Supervisors, the Director and the Procurement Officer were asked to submit final or pre-final financial statements and the S&E breakdown by July 25 for a consolidated report to the Chief by August 1. Each unit came through right on the dot so that the combined report went to Washington by airmail two days ahead of time. The Forest Supervisors, Executive Assistants, et al, surely have the system and know how to handle it, so "Thanks a Million" to you.

- National Forest Receipts -

The net receipts for 1936 total \$457,236.35, as against \$324,214.65, for 1935, an increase of \$133,021.70. The two years compare as follows:

<u>Classes</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Timber Sales	\$120,376	\$231,492	\$111,116 +
C&H	118,591	142,094	23,503 +
S&G	47,968	45,540	2,428 -
Uses	28,070	28,853	783 +
Trespass - all classes	3,088	2,751	337 -
Water Power	6,122	6,506	384 +
Total - - -	<u>\$324,215</u>	<u>\$457,236</u>	<u>\$133,021 +</u>
Refunds	10,388	0.00	10,388 -
Special Deposit -			
Land Exchange -			
Timber	26,873	32,496	5,623 +

- R-3 "Box Score" to July 20 -

The National Forest Fire Record, with Regional quotas and 1936 record to July 20, 1936, gives some interesting facts.

The total number of fires in R-3 up to July 20, was 1117 or about a 65% increase over the five-year average of 677.

In spite of the fact that there was an increase of 65% in total fires, the man-caused fires increased by only about 14% and class C fires were held down to a decrease of 3% below the five-year average for that class.

The summary for the ten National Forest Regions shows an average increase of over 175% above the five-year average for total number of fires, with extra period fires increasing about 45%, man-caused fires increasing about 218%, and class C fires increasing by 7%.

In this Region the greatest contributing factor in keeping down acreage burned, and in holding down the percentage increase in man-caused fires, was the fact that the men in the camps of the various relief agencies were especially well distributed, and their being available for fire fighting and patrol probably saved R-3 from a disastrous season of bad fires.

- Travel by Airplane -

In decision No. A-75443, dated June 30, 1936, the Comptroller General established a precedent to be followed in permitting "Salary Savings" as credits in airplane travel and defined what is meant by the phrase, "the amount of the salary saved by more expeditious travel" included in paragraph 8 of the Standard Travel Regulations. In such salary savings, the Comptroller General excludes Sundays, holidays, Saturday afternoons, or other days or parts of days which are not official periods of duty at an employee's station. So this is how paragraph 8 referred to, would work as an example:

- An officer or employee is required to go from Albuquerque to Washington D. C.; he travels by plane at an increased cost over railroad fare; the time for the round trip is, say, six days by R. R. and by plane - two days. He leaves Albuquerque on a Monday, PM and returns on a Friday, PM. The return trip, if made by train, would have been completed on the following Sunday. Therefore, since the Government would receive no savings in salary for the Saturday afternoon or the Sunday, the amount of salary for such days would be excluded in securing a comparative statement of plane and train travel costs.

- "Broken In?" -

The following inquiry, from a Supervisor in a well-known handwriting and "To be censored by Mr. Ancona", is received.

"The 'Santa Fe' Horse Trailer specifications sent out by the Regional Office calls for a 1929 Chevrolet front axle or equal. Is this a hint from Chief of Maintenance that 858's for our oldest Chevies are in order? Anon."

What --858 a 1929 Chev.?! Why they're just getting nicely broken in by now. Nope - 858 your old stuff first. E.P.A.

- Most Accidents Can Be Avoided -

Not a single lost time accident occurred during the course of the job of dismantling the old Gila River Bridge, according to Bob Hughes.

An average of 33 men worked for 4½ months. Seven spans 138 feet long, and 3 spans 126 feet long, containing 354 tons of steel were taken down and removed from the site without a single accident. This is considered a very commendable record.

- Training Camp Plans -

Plans for the training camp and outlines of material to be presented have been prepared and forwarded for review to Training Officer Putsch, who is now on detail in Washington. As soon as these plans have been completed they will be mimeographed and sent out to the field so that you may have advance information concerning the program that will be carried out and a list of the trainees to attend. The plans, as stated previously, are for two camps of twenty-one days' duration each, beginning September 9 and running to October 30. As in previous years, the camp will be held at Fort Valley and will consist of office and field instruction.

- The Price of Progress -

A requisition was recently received in the R.O. from the field, for a hood and goggles. This piece of equipment was to be used on the Ranger's horses being hauled in a trailer on official business.

The answer to the question as to whether they should be furnished by the Forest Service or should be considered personal equipment to be furnished by the employee has been definitely settled. Hoods and goggles for horses are placed in the same classification as horseshoes, chaps, saddles and the like, and are to be furnished by the employee.

They are quite necessary for the comfort and protection of the horse in a trailer. Good hoods with goggles may be secured for about \$6.00.

- The Chief Announces -

"In view of the announcement made in our circular of May 12 that a more closely woven fabric is to be provided as an optional material for field outfits of the 'regular' force, the instructions given in Mr. Sherman's circular of May 21 that 'all employees who are authorized by the Forester's letter of December 28, 1934, to wear the Forest Service 'field clothes' will have a new outfit by June 1, 1936', have been modified by extending the June 30 deadline to September 30, 1936."

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" Great Oaks from little acorns grow."

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RECREATION AND LANDS

- "Wanda Bow" -

And now someone in favor of the new name for Juan Tabo says it's a good idea whether accident or not, to let the new name stand, for the area certainly has that "Come hitherish" appeal, and anyway why put the "Taboo" after the name of such an attractive area. We vote for "Wanda". She has "It."

- Horsethief Recreation Project -

Development work on the Horsethief Basin Recreation Project - a 3,000 acre tract under special use to the City of Phoenix, and located on the Crown King district of the Prescott - is now under way.

The area lies at an average elevation of 6,000 feet, largely in the pine type. It is dependent upon developed water, and one sizeable storage dam has already been built by the City. Their plans contemplate the eventual construction of a small hotel with several guest cabins in connection with it, a playground area, a camp for the use of various organizations, a dance pavilion, a commercial area with store, service station and camp cottages, a golf course, and the leasing of lots for private summer homes. Sewage lines and disposal systems will be developed so as to serve the various units. Water is to be piped from the storage reservoir and, after being treated, distributed over the tract. A power line is to be built from Crown King into the Basin. As many of the above improvements as can be financed are to be built this summer.

The Forest Service is providing accommodations for strictly public use. Work on a public campground and picnic area is planned and will be started within a short time. At present the 75-man CCC crew in the Horsethief Basin fly camp is working on service roads and upon a fireline around the tract.

- Foot Tours Urged in Wisconsin -

The shoe-leather route to study nature's wonders in Wisconsin is being promoted as an experiment in Milwaukee with the hope that a new youth movement may spread throughout the state. The contemplated program is along lines similar to that of the youth movement in Germany. C. L. Harrington, state superintendent of forests and parks, has pointed out that the state now offers unusual opportunities for hiking tours that include many miles of scenic trails through the state parks and national forests. The proposed armies of Milwaukee hikers would not confine their walks to their own area but plans call for visits to many sections of the State. In the German youth movement, groups of young people take long walking trips with special housing provisions made for overnight stays. Such extended foot tours are considered a probability for the future under the Wisconsin program.

- El Cibollero -

The motorcade and picnic to Capulin Lookout sponsored by Ranger Mims, was quite a success. Sixty persons attended. Coffee and beans were served by the "custodian" of the Mountainair District and very much enjoyed by everyone, in spite of the fact that the visitors brought most everything in the line of eatables from trout to ice cream.

- Prescott -

The following is taken from an editorial in the "Prescott Courier" of July 18, referring to the Granite Basin Recreation Area on the Prescott National Forest:

"The Forest Service will erect benches, tables, fireplaces, will develop drinking water, dig garbage pits, and install other conveniences for campers and picnickers such as it has built in the Indian Creek and Wolf Creek recreational areas. These facilities have won wide acclaim, not only by Arizonans, but by visitors from every state in the Union who have been taken to these areas the last couple of years by friends and relatives with whom they visited.

"There is one thing that can be said about such federally-controlled recreational areas: They are not cluttered with service stations, hot dog stands, and makeshift shacks stuck around promiscuously, however much these things are part of the great American scene most everywhere else. These areas are for the use of everybody and for profit to nobody."

- A New Scavenger -

History is replete with stories of strange and unusual scavengers. In some sections of the Orient, Northern Africa, and Asia Minor the vultures are protected because of their beneficial service. Likewise, Ravens and Turkey Buzzards are protected in certain localities in this country. Sometimes domestic animals assume this role.

While picnicking near Copulin Springs on the Cibola recently I noted a roan cow consuming vast quantities of watermelon rind and left-over pieces of sandwiches. She evinced no interest in tin cans or beer bottles regardless of how gorgeously they were wrapped. Her services, in so far as they went, were excellent. Her manners and personal habits however were not so commendable or above reproach, which leads to the conclusion that unless such manners can be improved it may be necessary to extend the fenced areas.

- Water Decision -

An interesting decision of the Supreme Court of Arizona, rendered April 27, 1936, (Parker et al. vs. McIntyre et al., 56 Pac. (2d) 1337), holds that waters of springs are appropriable for stock watering purposes, notwithstanding the springs in their natural conditions were insufficient to cause flow of water beyond boundaries of the lands on which the springs are found; that parties who attempted to acquire title to open unoccupied Government land took same subject to water rights previously initiated, according to State law, where such rights have not lapsed; that the Water Commissioner acts judicially in passing upon application for permit to appropriate water, and that the Water Commissioner being required by law to record in his office all water appropriations granted, such record is legal constructive notice to all persons of the rights of water appropriators; that date of priority of water right relates back to date of application for permit to appropriate and that delay on part of the Water Commissioner in granting permit is not chargeable to the applicant to appropriate water, so as to defeat his right in the face of an intervening entry upon public land.
(E.S.F.)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

- Twenty-Five Years of Timber Management -

Twenty-five years ago in June, I reported at Albuquerque and was assigned to sales work on the Coconino, where I was initiated into the mysteries of Southwestern timber management as then practiced on the national forests. It has been my privilege to be connected with this work, except for short details, since that time.

A quarter of a century looms large in the life span of the individual, but is relatively short in the life span of a Southwestern tree grown for sawtimber, where 150 years is the accepted rotation age. In 1911, regulated cutting had been in progress but a few years but the Region cut that year was in round numbers 65 million feet. The initial forestry practices had to be on a "cut and try" basis. The basic policy established when cutting was initiated in about 1903 to 1906, was to harvest the timber ripe for cutting, reserving the good immature trees and sufficient trees to supply seed for reforesting the cutover area. It was not then known that this would work and there was a very grave doubt that satisfactory young growth would result on the cutover areas from this type of cutting. While there have been many changes during this period, which are more or less familiar to all the readers of the bulletin, the one that is the most impressive to me is that sufficient time has now elapsed to demonstrate to the full satisfaction of the observing that timber in the Southwest under the climatic conditions prevailing during the past 25 years can be handled under management, the land successfully used for the production of successive timber crops and with reasonable protection cut over areas will restock. While sufficient time has not elapsed since the initial cut to secure a second cut of sawtimber, this has been done on areas handled for props and ties, where a second cut has been made and the original policy has by actual experience been found to be sound. This knowledge permits the harvesting operation to go on with assurance of satisfactory final results and has made possible the preparation and carrying out of sound plans for regulating the cutting.

Q. R.

- Data On Shelterbelt Presented at Drought Committee Meeting -

At its meeting in Washington with Morris L. Cooke, Chairman, Messrs. Clapp and Simpson told the Great Plains Drought Area Committee, appointed by President Roosevelt, that planting of 24 million trees by the Shelterbelt resulted in 81.2 percent survival up to July 1, 1936 despite severe drought.

This planting amounted to 1281 miles of strips covering 32,000 acres, and involved 4,364 farms. The following benefits were cited:

Amelioration of local climate extending for a distance of fifteen to twentyfive times the height of the trees.

The reduction of wind movement and of soil blowing.

Increase of soil moisture, thereby increasing crop production.

Reduction of hot, dry winds, which often made the difference between success and failure of crops.

Protection for livestock.

Improved living conditions for an otherwise treeless community.

Special research by Forest Service scientists, the Committee was told, determined the most drought-resistant trees, located sites with most favorable soil, and decided on best cultural methods and planting technique.

- Timber Rights Cutting on the Kaibab -

Under the timber rights agreement on the Kaibab, the Forest Service is allowed to retain not to exceed 10 percent of the estimated stand on timber rights sections, subject to certain reductions as to classifications of trees into yellow pine and blackjack, presence of limbs within stated distances of the ground, etc. Ordinarily, under the agreement, it is possible to leave between 9 and 10 percent of the stand 11 inches and over in d.b.h. In past cutting on timber rights sections everything not designated for retention has been cut. Of late years, the management of the company cutting timber rights has taken a very much more liberal trend as regards clean cutting. This is illustrated by the following tabulation:

Timber left on Sec. 1, T 19 N, R 2 E -

retained under agreement	- 321,347 feet	- 9.68%
left uncut by company	- <u>100,273</u> "	- <u>3.02%</u>
Total left on area	- 421,620 "	--12.70%

No. trees 12" and over retained under agreement	- 3.16
No. trees 12" and over left by operator	-- <u>2.12</u>
Total	5.28

Timber left on Sec. 13, T 20 N, R 2 E -

retained under agreement	- 154,638 feet	- 9.98%
left uncut by company	- <u>91,798</u> "	- <u>5.92%</u>
	246,436 "	- 15.90%

Under the agreement, 1,038 trees were left on the area cut over on this section (about 250 acres), and the company left 842 additional trees. The trees left by the company are largely thrifty blackjacks, which will not only add materially to the growing stock on the area, but increase seed production. The net result is that timber rights sections are being left in noticeably better condition now than they were several years ago, with very little, if any, loss to the company, since the trees left are usually the small blackjacks between 12 and 16 inches in diameter which are costly to handle and do not yield a high grade product.

- F. Y. 1936 Timber Cut, R-3 -

The cut of all classes of forest products under commercial sales in the Southwestern Region during the fiscal year 1936 amounted to 117,288 M feet, of which 98,501 M feet was cut in Arizona and 18,987 M feet in New Mexico. This was close to a 100 percent increase over the cut in the fiscal year 1935, when 62,799 M feet was cut, of which 48,133 M feet was in Arizona and 14,666 in New Mexico. Both States contributed to the increase, Arizona being the leader, however. Three of the Arizona Forests accounted for the majority of the Regional cut, viz; in round numbers Sitgreaves, slightly over fifty million feet; Kaibab twenty five million and Coconino seventeen million.

ENGINEERING

- New Developments in Topographic Mapping -

Mr. Heinz E. R. Gruner, Photogrammetrical Engineer, Wright Field, Aerial Mapping Section, who is in this section contacting all Bureaus interested in Aerial Maps for the purpose of demonstrating the latest developments of the machine for making maps from Aerial Photographs was a Regional Office visitor recently.

He gave a very interesting talk at the University of New Mexico and demonstrated the machine, the "Multiplex Aero Projector," which, in contrast to the huge machines generally used, is a small portable piece of equipment which can be carried in an automobile.

The "Multiplex Aero Projector" is used to project accurate contours of the exact topography of aerial photographs, with a resultant highly accurate topographic map.

- Aerial Mapping -

It is of unusual interest to note that prior to December 31, 1935, the gross acreage of National Forest land in Region 3 covered by aerial photography by the Soil Conservation Service amounts to 7,066,880 acres or 11,042 square miles divided between States as follows:

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Arizona	1,941,760	3,034
New Mexico	5,125,120	8,008
Total	7,066,880	11,042

An additional acreage of National Forest land will be mapped by the same agency this year.

- Santa Fe -

Maybe We Are Right - Maybe We Are Wrong: On a recent inspection trip in the Frijoles Canyon Country, we traveled over a road built by the CCC camp during the first camp period. Due to heavy usage of our equipment, this piece of road did not receive its usual blading down prior to the rainy season. The shoulders of the road were covered by a heavy mat of short weeds indicating poor housekeeping. However, to our surprise these same shoulders had come thru several hard downpours with very little rutting or ravelling. Apparently, the root system and ground cover held back the light soil and proved beneficial to the road. Maybe we are overlooking a bet when we try to polish off the road surfaces, quien sabe.

(Santa Fe News Bulletin)

- Exchange of Ideas is Good Business -

Chief Draftsman, F. E. Landon, and Asst. Engineer, E.R. Sievers, attended the Maps & Surveys meeting at Missoula, Montana, from May 6 to 14, inclusive. Fred has returned to the Region full of new ideas and he makes the following significant remark: "It has convinced me that we must be on the lookout at all times for progressive methods and never take for granted that we have too much on the other fellow," and further along he states: "Mr. Norcross had vision in calling this conference which gave us the opportunity of tearing each Region's pet ideas to pieces."

WILDLIFE AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

- Will Roadrunners Kill Young Quail? -

An interesting bit of evidence bearing upon the much mooted question of whether or not roadrunners will kill young quail, was witnessed by Mr. Dutton of the Washington Office, Bob Boone, Mr. Gee, and State Game Warden Elliot Barker, during the recent trip through the Gila, according to Boone.

Driving along the road about 2 miles north of Glenwood a quail and young brood were sighted. The whole party including Dave Shoemaker and Dr. Shantz stopped to observe the covey. Dave and Dr. Shantz drove on and as the others started they observed a roadrunner approaching the covey so they stopped and watched to see what would take place. When the roadrunner came close the mother quail sailed into it and tried to drive it away. The brood scattered and the roadrunner ran in circles avoiding the quail but never leaving the scene. Suddenly it dived into a small bush and seizing a chick ran off with it in its beak and through Barker dusted it three times with his 32 the roadrunner made away with his catch.

This incident was witnessed by all the party except Shoemaker and Dr. Shantz who had driven on.

- Further Evidence -

While of course we do not advocate extermination of any species on account of occasional depredations, nor even when a species is convicted upon conclusive evidence to be a thoroughly bad actor when such activities are clearly local; yet we do believe in presenting all evidence impartially in any controversy.

The following, presented by R. I. Boone, Associate Range Examiner on the Prescott is submitted as another authentic piece of evidence in the "Roadrunner Case:"

"On a recent inspection of the Bloody Basin District I had occasion to note a covey of quail which were acting rather strangely and upon closer observance I noticed a roadrunner near by. There were four grown birds and approximately twelve half-grown quail. While I was watching this covey the roadrunner dashed into the covey, grabbed a half-grown quail and ran away some hundred and fifty yards then stopped to thrash the quail against the ground. I ran after the roadrunner but failed to make him drop the quail.

In discussing this with Foreman Jess Smith he states that on several occasions he has seen roadrunners kill young quail as well as rob nests of quail. He also states on several occasions he has observed roadrunners robbing nests of mocking birds built four to five feet off the ground in cacti."

- Prescott Scores Heavily -

Range Management received a real lift on the Prescott Forest recently at a combination picnic-business meeting of the Yavapai County Cattlegrowers Association. It was "Forestry Day" and most of the serious part of the program was in the hands of Supervisor Nave. Following Mr. Nave's brief but clear and pointed statements^{as to} the policy and aims of the Forest Service, and Assistant Supervisor Boone's presentation of range management, there was but little left for me to say. In fact, I had to merge over into a few subjects of studies and research in order to have anything to talk about. The real encouraging thing about it all was the fine cooperative spirit manifest by the cattlemen and women present and their apparent favorable receipt of the statements made to them. (D.A.S.)

- How the Use of Salt
Obtains Better Forage Utilization On a Cattle Range -

An article under the above heading, the first of a series of two articles to be published in The Cattleman by Fred N. Ares, Superintendent, Jornada Experimental Range, Las Cruces, N. Mex., appeared in the May issue of The Cattleman. This article is well worth the attention of every one interested in proper methods of range management and will be of particular interest to Forest officers still confronted with the problem of selling the idea of "salting where the feed is."

The deplorable condition of the range adjacent to old established permanent watering places is clearly described and illustrated. The fact that distribution by providing permanent water in little used parts of the range in the arid West is often prohibitive from the standpoint of expense of the development and the limited carrying capacity of many of the ranges accessible from such water, was brought out, and the matter of control fences, with their advantages, cost, and disadvantages were mentioned.

The fact that proper salting methods are the best and cheapest method of accomplishing better distribution, deferred and rotational grazing, and utilization is exceptionally well presented in the article, and Mr. Ares gives some definite and concrete information on results of actual experiments being carried on at the Jornada.

He gives actual figures on utilization records, salt consumption and comparative calf crop records, and raises the whole subject of "Salting" above the plane of controversy where the stockman has been in the habit of considering management plans just a lot of worthless government regulations and where we were sometimes prone to consider the cowman's ideas just a lot of out of date time-worn opinions and methods inherited from his pioneer forebears, and places it on a higher level of fact and figure based on actual experiment and record.

- More Quail Than Ever? -

Inquiries regarding quail nesting conditions oftentimes bring the same response, year after year: "More quail than ever." Were this true we would have little worry about quail populations. The casual observer fails to appreciate several pertinent facts relating to annual quail production. At the beginning of the nesting season quail are at their lowest numbers of the year. When the peak of nesting is reached, i.e., when most quail chicks have left the eggs, we have the yearly high in quail numbers. This fact may give the false impression of a superabundance which does not actually exist. A few more quail this season than last means little if followed by other seasons of reductions. Yearly increases become important only with continuity. To reach the desired goal these must be repeated with a minimum of interruption. Our goal should be to have more quail than we had ten, fifteen, twenty or more years ago. It would be misleading to compare this quail crop with that of last year or the year before. Instead we should go back to the memory of reliable "old timers" for comparisons before deciding whether or not there are "more quail than ever."

(D.M.G.)

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The sky - is that beautiful old parchment,
In which the sun and the moon keep their diary.

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- The National Bison Range -

Members of the Maps and Surveys Conference at Missoula were treated to a trip to the National Bison Range which is handled by the Biological Survey.

Arrangements were made in advance by Dr. Morton in charge, and upon arrival of the visiting group on Sunday, May 10, the cowboys on their specially trained horses had rounded up about 200 head close to the fence. This bunch included the Albino Buffalo Bull. He has pink eyes, tongue, and skin that is pure white, the ninth ever known to exist, and the only one in existence at the present. The other 8 albinos were female.

The handling of a bunch of Buffalo, they were told, is tricky business. They are very speedy and very vicious and can be handled only on horses specially trained for the purpose, for an angry bull is sudden and unreliable and dangerous.

It was said that a big Hereford bull took in too much territory there recently. He walked up to the outside of the fence and chose one of the Buffalo bulls. With one lunge the Bison smashed through the heavy woven wire-fence and killed the Hereford in a very quick and efficient manner.

In addition to about 500 Buffalo, the 196,000 acre range supports deer, elk and mountain sheep herds.

- Grass Awaits Discovery After Being In The Way -

Grass - the "forgiveness of nature" and one of our most important crops - stands today in the matter of improvement where corn and other cereals stood 50 years ago, says P. V. Cardon, in charge of forage-crop research in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Generally speaking, he says, grasses are still being used as they are found in nature. They have been studied botanically. They have been classified and described. There is information on where they are adapted. But not enough is known about the possibilities of improvement through breeding and selection. It is much as if wheat, corn, or cotton were grown without attention to improved varieties or to regional strains.

The Bureau of Plant Industry at the recently established Northeastern Pasture Laboratory at State College, Pa., and in cooperative agreements with other bureaus and with agricultural experiment stations, is working to improve grass and to find the best kinds and strains for the region.

The development of better grasses has lagged behind that of other crops because grasses and their flowering parts often are very small, requiring delicate handling in cross-breeding; because the seed often is gathered with difficulty, many grasses having little or no seed; but principally because there has been no pressure for investigation. The trend in the United States, a new country, has been toward more and better cultivated crops. Grass was a crop to be plowed under; to give way to corn, wheat, cotton, and other cash crops.

Thus, says Mr. Cardon, even at this day the possibilities for grass in American agriculture await discovery.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

- Public Service -

The job of being a public servant may be allocated into two broad classes. Those who render Governmental functional service such as law enforcement, tax collecting, etc., and those who render utility service.

The functions of the Forest Service personnel come under the latter classification, to a large extent. They are selling service, timber, forage, summer homes and commercial sites. You all know how unpopular a private utility company becomes if its employees assume an autocratic and domineering attitude. Such short sighted policies in the past have cost many a company its business.

Through the public ownership route all government employees are the agents of the public. Hence any public agency that gives its service willingly and effectively will command public approval and avoid the stigma of bureaucratism.

- National -

Hundreds of articles appear each year in the newspapers and magazines of the Southwest extolling the beauties and values of the forests, without anything in them to indicate that they are National Forests and not just forests, with a small "f." In many localities, and in the case of many such articles, forests and National Forests are considered synonymous. However, there is a difference and it is decidedly to our advantage to have a writer say National Forest when he is discussing land within a National Forest boundary. A forest is an indiscriminate collection of trees: A National Forest is an area owned by the people and perpetually regulated so as to bring out all of its many values and uses and it will always be open for use by the people. Large sums of money are being spent to bring this about. Good roads, control of fires and insects, campgrounds, and all of the other advantages of the National Forests do not just happen. There are definite plans, direction and motive power behind the National Forests.

What can we do to bring about a greater use of the words National Forest? One thing we can do is to use the term more frequently ourselves. Always insert the word National unless it would be plainly absurd to do so. See that reporters do the same thing. In writing letters to outside parties work in the term. See that every photograph that goes out is plainly marked that it was taken on some particular National Forest. As an example of what is happening: In a certain hotel lobby there is a cabinet of photographs of nearby points of interest. Those of scenes on the National Monuments and the National Park are plainly marked as such. Those on the National Forest merely state that they are in the neighborhood of the town. This may seem a trifling difference but to a stranger it means a great deal.

As an absolute minimum requirement we can see that the boundaries are so plainly marked by signs that a traveler is bound to know when he enters and leaves a National Forest. Signs are strictly up to the Supervisors and Rangers and there is no alibi since the RO Sign Shop is equipped to furnish plenty of signs. To impress the public properly something more is needed in a boundary marker than merely a cheap sign carelessly nailed to a post or tree. The RO is prepared to furnish designs for the proper mounting of signs and portals, which will fit any type of road or country.

How about it? If you haven't asked for any signs or designs may we assume that you consider your boundaries perfectly marked?

- Santa Fe -

The "show me" trip put on in accepting the challenge of the office force and in "beginning at home" with the "show me" idea, entirely erased the Santa Fe's recent disappointment.

The challengers turned out, in force, in a receptive mood, and with eyes and ears open. The seed of good will and interest and better understanding planted under such favorable conditions should sprout forth with a goodly crop of P. R. contacts favorable to all Forest Service activities--but here is the report on the trip, by the office force:

"The "show me" trip to Sawyer Mesa was certainly a success! It was not only a very instructive trip, but a delightful one as well. The office staff had an opportunity to see the work being done by the District Rangers and to get a better understanding of their problems. Sitting at a desk day in and day out with only one line of work before us tends to narrow our view of things, and we fail to understand the field man's attitude at times. Having been on the ground and having seen for ourselves how the work is conducted in the field, we should now be in a position to do our own work better.

"We saw the Sawyer Mesa road crew in action! And real action it was too! When the road bank out of Water Canyon softened and gave way under the car and we hung precariously over the side, the big "Cat 50" came along and without fuss or fumbling pulled us right side up and on the road again. We know now that the men up there know just what they are doing and we realize too that they are real people and not just 'Construction Otowi-Cuba Road.'

"The trip was not only replete with the time-honored happenings of an outing with a cloud-burst at lunchtime and a small accident, but we also learned a great many things we didn't know before. We learned how to recognize a sturdy growth of timber and different types of trees and to determine the nature of growth over a period of years. We discovered grasses that were of benefit as soil binders and also learned of the relative forage value of different species for sheep and cattle. History also was opened to us - telling us a story of past civilizations and the progress that man has made. We learned of fish stream improvement and the selection of recreational areas for development. We saw a new road cleared and the road-bed graded and the banks built up for drainage and protection.

"And we in the office were not the only ones to learn new things - others who came along for the outing enjoyed it too. Even the children brought their new knowledge to the nursery and explained to each other in detail how a tree grows by counting the knots on the vigas in the ceiling."

- Citation -

The following is taken from a letter to the Supervisor of the Carson National Forest:

"We want to express our appreciation for the camp provided through the U. S. Forestry Service on the Rio Hondo.

"The boys have had a marvelous time and are planning on returning next year. They enjoyed the talk made them by Mr. Martinez.

(Kinnie Fink, Scoutmaster Troop 3, Childress, Tex.)"

- Lincoln -

The Alamogordo Advertiser carries a column headed "Forest News Notes." It bears the earmarks of a P. R. conscious Forest, and the column in the July 9 issue includes a potent paragraph to the effect that for the week-end over the fourth there were about 25,000 visitors to the Lincoln National Forest and not a single man-caused fire.

- Citation -

"Dear Mr. Winn:

July 10, 1936.

This is to report on the excellent service your men rendered at Camp Victorio during our annual encampment last summer.

Ranger Kennedy and Ranger Bentley spent the good part of a day with us and demonstrated how to build and extinguish fires, use of fire fighting tools and identification of trees. Their principal emphasis was placed on fire prevention.

Ranger Russell gave us a most enjoyable and profitable evening with the motion pictures.

I am sure that your cooperation in this regard has resulted in some fine educational work for the Scouts. Please call on us when we can be of assistance to you or your men.

With kindest regards. Cordially yours, Edward H. Saxton, Scout Executive."

- New Float Makes Debut -

The new Forest Service float, winner of first prize in Albuquerque's Railroad Week parade of July 13, attracted much attention and many compliments. About 2,000 people a day took advantage of the opportunity of examining it closely at the Santa Fe R. R. Station where it was on exhibit on the brick walk.

The subject stressed was Recreation and it presented a picture story of the "Primitive Recreation," and the "Developed Recreation" provided by the National Forests.

About 45 feet long, the float is mounted on a truck and trailer. The front half shows a typical Primitive Area, game, rugged country, brush and timber but no roads or improvements, and within the vacationists there traveling only with saddle and pack stock.

The back half of the float pictures a developed recreational area in the foreground, good roads, shelters, picnic sets, baby parks, etc., with the foreground sloping up behind and blending into a series of strikingly painted silhouette backgrounds.

All improvements, animals, roads, etc., are beautifully scaled and blend into the picture.

Including the parade, the open house at the R. R. shops and what time it was on the brick walk, approximately 26,000 people saw it and commented upon it. Small placards, at appropriate locations on the float, drove home the value of the National Forests to the people of the state, and in all it is felt that it tells a complete story in a style no one fails to appreciate.

The first prize was \$15.00 and has been turned over to the Boy Scouts.

- More Favorable Comment on CCC from Carlsbad -

The following quotation is from a letter from Carlsbad recently received by the Regional Forester.

"The work being done is opening up the only practical recreational area in this part of the state, and the road work that is being done will not only be of value to us nearby inhabitants, but will certainly be a source of increased revenue to the Forest Service in the years to come, by facilitating sale in wood and timber from this section.

"The camp is being every efficiently operated, and the work being done is sincerely appreciated by everyone living on the Forest and adjacent to it.

"The construction and maintenance of roads has reduced the driving time from Carlsbad to this area by half."

- Arizona Showboat Reporting -

The Ames School of Forestry, Summer School, now located for the summer term at Mormon Lake on the Coconino, was visited recently by Cap'n Russell of the Showboat "Arizona," whose comments follow --

"The Showboat had the opportunity to anchor off the beach nearby and give a P. R. program.

For fear these college boys might detect slight errors in the Captain's knowledge of technical nomenclature the lecture was delivered with a local color scheme, and a spade was called a spade.

Excellent interest was displayed, prompted perhaps by the inherent habit of cultured people to be courteous. It is the Captain's sincere opinion however that these boys may have some awfully good ranger timber among them for the Southwestern Region for it was noted at supper (they erroneously called it dinner) that they ate watermelon in quarters, not slices. This is the freshman year for most of them. In three years more they should be able to take a full melon."

- Tuning In On Showboat "Arizona" -

We hate to keep harping on the subject of the Coronado particularly since some of the other Forests may be getting a bit sensitive but the following is from the report of George Russell, Captain of the Arizona Showboat:

"The Coronado rounds up a bunch every night the Showboat sails in Coronado waters and if they have more bunches than the showboat can make they haul them all into one place and get 'em in pot shots. They also furnish a speaker and double shift with the Cap'n. Besides the 2 regular CCC camps we made 2 Boy Scout Camps, a Y.M.C.A. camp and a N.M. camp in five days, and in the meantime the Coronado force handled 3 big, bad fires. You can't rattle the Coronado."

- Lost-Time Accidents -

The number of lost-time accidents per thousand men employed on work projects in Region 3 CCC camps during January was 4.80. During the month 12 of our 12 camps operated without a single lost-time accident. The January accident experience was better than for any of the three previous months and is an indication of what may be accomplished by intensive efforts in safe practices. The above record should stimulate all of us to strive for still better results.



- Chase-Cheney Recreation Hall -

Company 1818, Camp F-36-N, at Espanola, New Mexico; know what to do with their spare time. They now have a 25 piece band, a 10 piece orchestra, and have just recently completed a recreation hall which they built after hours on their own time.

The recreation hall has been named "Chase-Cheney Recreation Hall" because District Commander Colonel Chase and Associate Regional Forester Cheney were the men who made it possible to erect it.

Chase-Cheney Hall is 28 x 80 ft. with a 13 x 28 ft. reading and study room which is also to be used for various classes; a 10 x 12 ft. canteen, and a 10 x 12 ft. library.

The library already has over 600 books, and profits from the canteen are used to purchase athletic and educational equipment for the men.

- The Littlest Is The Biggest At Camp F-54-A -

The noon meal was just over when a new fire report came over the phone. The Co. Clerk started down the company street to try to find a crew. About that moment a youngster of seventeen years stepped out of the mess hall and saw what was up. He was a conical figure, head clipped so close he looked bald. His shirt was unbuttoned from collar to waist and half of it was out of his breeches which looked ready to drop off. He looked even smaller than his 115 pounds recorded weight. But that kid was dynamite; he rushed to the Camp Superintendent and asked to go on the crew. Joe said, "Sure you can go. How many more do you want?" - "Three". He whirled for his barracks and that shirt tail had never touched him when he went under the tent flap. In just one minute he was back with three more boys on the run, each with a canteen and slicker or blanket for overnight service. Into a truck they piled and off to the fire in a fog of dust. I made inquiry about such enthusiastic response to fire calls. This package of CCC material was Ray Waldradt, born January 30, 1919 in Denver, Colorado. Enrolled April 22, 1936 at Amarillo, Texas, assigned to Camp-F-3-A, now at their summer home F-54-A, Buffalo Crossing, on the Apache. His personal record says "One year High School; interested in athletics and reading; experience farming, height 67 inches, weight 115 pounds; wages go to his mother." I also learned that he was out on a fire from noon the day before till 6 A.M. this morning. That he had just finished less than a six hour nap and his dinner when he hollered for more fire-fighting.

This true incident, just occurring in the run of the day, illustrates the "We Can Take It" spirit being built up in the Forest CCC camps. Ray had not come back from the fire when I left at 9 the next morning. (G.D.R.)

- El Rito Birthday Party -

On Sunday, June 21, according to Project Superintendent Robertson, the Upper El Rito CCC Camp, twelve miles north of El Rito, New Mexico, is planning on putting on a big birthday party and celebration with barbecue, cats, and entertainment. Everyone is invited and plans are being made to accommodate 600 guests.

This is a high powered camp and a lively time is assured. Music will be furnished by the crack El Rito Camp band.

R-3 NEWS

- Mr. James E. Scott, Region 7, Promotion -

Mr. James E. Scott, formerly Associate Regional Forester, Region 7, has been selected by Mr. Silcox as Chief of the Division of Operation. The transfer became effective May 1.

The sections or activities comprising the Division of Operation which will be under the supervision of Mr. Scott are: Budget and Allotments, Procurement, Administrative Statistics, Office Management, and Organization Studies.

Mr. Scott will also serve as Acting Chief of the Branch of Operation, Personnel Management and Information (PR), at designated times.

- Cibola -

Cap'n Russell says "At Juan Tabo Transient Camp the Forest Service (Show Boat) Program on Erosion Prevention was attended with much interest. The Forest Supervisor, Camp Supt., Camp Director and men of Juan Tabo Camp deserve much credit for the excellent conditions apparent there. The Camp is clean and orderly, the food is good, the men were very orderly and attentive and every one gave excellent cooperation. The equipment was set up and taken down in less time than any camp I've ever been in for the first time."

- Crook -

The Crook has been asked to report on the efficiency of the #0 Fire Shovel:

"I consider this tool a very desirable acquisition to our equipment. Using the old #2 my better half could not work in the garden for over an hour without excessive fatigue whereas with the #0 she has been able to work practically all day.

"On a recent pack trip up the Blue a #0 was carried. The mule carried it for 12 hours at a stretch and had sufficient energy left to kick me when unpacking her."

- Forest - Trespass -

According to the Sitgreaves "Elkhorn", Assistant Supervisor Beveridge and Ranger Thompson put on a lion drive recently and rid the Sitgreaves of 5 mountain lions. They killed one and drove the remainder over onto the Tonto. The D. B. would like to be informed as to what the Tonto is going to do about it.

????

The Cats went back to the Sitgreaves. They topped the rim at the head of See Canyon with the aid of some hounds, but the latter had to detour around a bluff and ran into a fire that was trying to follow the Cats. Man talk coming from a thicket sounded like Frank Colcord was in there, but we were too busy with the fire to do more than holler Sicer! J.H.S.

- The Daily Bulletin-Lament -

To all contributors and non-contributors ----,

"You've made me what I am today, I hope you're satisfied...!!"

- Coconino -

The popularity of the Coconino National Forest for summer school camps is increasing.

The Pacific Military Academy has established a camp with 65 students. They plan to stay a month.

The Williams College of Massachusetts has also established a camp and has a small party on the Forest.

- An R-3 Alumnus Goes Abroad Again -

It is reported that Major John D. Guthrie will attend the International Forestry Conference to be held in Budapest in September, as a representative of the Society of American Foresters. Mr. Guthrie who is in the ECW Division of the Forester's office in Washington will present a paper on the CCC as reported in "Happy Days" for May 23, 1936.

- Simple If You Know How -

The following inside information has been sent to us relative to the activities of Supervisor Ted Swift (retired) by Hank Taylor (retired).

"He is over here in San Diego from Phoenix showing the local anglers how to catch yellowtail. He brought along a trained gold fish fitted with a small harness which he attaches to his line instead of using the life sardines furnished by the boats for bait. When the yellowtail strikes the gold fish slips into its mouth and out its gills. This stunt is repeated on several yellowtail then the gold fish swims around the line to secure the catch and sends up bubbles to the surface - and Ted pulls in the catch."

- To Get By -

A fellow must be a contortionist to get by these days. He must keep his back to the wall, and at the same time keep his ear to the ground, his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, and withal keep a level head and have both feet on the ground.

- "Give Me My Boots And Saddle" -

Speaking of the grief, headaches, and worries that are so much a part of some of our Forest activities it seems that R. I. Boone, Assistant Supervisor on the Prescott, has found a remedy.

Grapevine has it that when confronted with a particularly knotty grazing problem he wears his new cowboy boots and walks around. Apparently this process either gives him the stockman's angle, or else the pinch on his feet takes his mind off the mental strain.

- Practical Equipment -

One of the R. O. inspectors says that his ears - luckily - are on hinges, since they get knocked down so often.

- Slips That Pass In The Type -

Noted in an accident report case:

" had crossed a little swill about fifty feet back which had caused him to shift to second gear."

- Weather -

A clipping from the Arizona Republic of 7/6/36, submitted by the Tonto, states - "Flagstaff - Coolest town in America. Thermometers in Arizona showed a range of 63 degrees Sunday (July 5), setting the highest and the lowest marks in the United States.

Phoenix claimed the doubtful honor of being the 'hot spot', with a maximum of 113 degrees.

The mercury sank to 50 degrees at Flagstaff, the coolest point on the U. S. weather map."

- Forest Service Employee Acquitted -

Genaro Madrid, accused of injuring Isidoro Miera on July 25 at Park View, New Mexico, "by hitting him with a Forest Service dump truck and breaking his leg", has been exonerated.

The testimony revealed that the truck was parked at the Ranger Station at Canjilon from 1:30 P.M. on, while the accident occurred about 4:30 P.M. Thus it would have been impossible for Genaro Madrid, E. R. A. foreman to have caused the accident, and he was acquitted of the charge of assault.

- Go Thou And Do Likewise -

The following appeared recently in the editorial column of the "Albuquerque Morning Journal":

"Silver City, we find, has read of the motorcades conducted by the Forestry Department out of Albuquerque, and is anxious for similar expeditions out of Silver City. Says 'The Independent': 'We hope the Regional Office of the Forest Service will make it possible for some of us to join an official motorcade into the Gila National Forest out of Silver City.'

"The Regional Office here has started something. Towns near National Forests are going to be demanding similar motorcades."

- Personnel -

On account of the breaking up of the Plains Shelterbelt, seven men who were transferred from the Forest Service to that project are being placed in R-3.

As stated in the Daily Bulletin for June 23, John D. Jones has accepted the position of Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester in Operation. The other transfers are as follows:

L. F. Cottam	-----	to R O as ERA Inspector.
R. P. Hilleary	-----	" R-3 as Associate Engineer.
Roger D. Morris	-----	" Santa Fe N.F. as Assistant Supervisor.
John R. Nelson	-----	" Tonto N.F. on Payson Ranger District.
A. E. Hutchinson	-----	" Lincoln N.F. on Gallinas Ranger District
Wm. H. Brainard	-----	" Sitgreaves N.F. as Jr. Forester, on Standard Lumber Co. Sale.
A. C. Hammon	-----	" RO - drafting.

PIONEER'S PAGE

- Hello Stan -

In reading the R. 9 "Daily Contact" of July 9 the line at the bottom of the field schedule was noted. It brought back fond memories of our old friend. It read "Acting: Stanley F. Wilson."

- Director of the Forest Survey Appointed -

A memorandum recently received, states:

"Raymond D. Garver, formerly in charge of selective logging investigations and related utilization projects at the Forest Products Laboratory, has been appointed Director of the Forest Survey. Mr. Garver succeeds C. M. Granger who recently became Assistant Chief in Charge of National Forest Administration.

"Mr. Garver has been with the Forest Service since 1910. He has had wide and varied experience in research, administrative, and technical positions of a character to qualify him well for this very important assignment."

- Coronado -

The following story which appeared in the Coronado Bulletin of July 31 just "shows to go you" that the success or failure of an outing depends entirely on the point of view --

"One of the ranchers south and east of here it seems had a contract to get an eastern dude a lion. I understand that he got One Hundred Dollars a week for himself and his dogs. As they could not get the lion in the Chiricahuas after a week or ten days, they tried the Huachuca Mountains. The man and his dude threw in with the trail crew up at the cabin and the next morning took out, getting two lions by noon. It seems the dude just had to climb the tree with the first lion and wasn't through taking pictures when the second lion was treed a couple of miles across the canyon. The game warden was on his toes and met the lion hunters as they came back to camp. The dude was very disappointed because he had the proper license and was not arrested. However, he dug around and produced his last year's license which was a resident license and stated that he had killed a lion the year before. He was therefore arrested, plead guilty over the telephone to the Judge in Bisbee, paid his twenty five dollar fine and took some more movies of the warden that had arrested him and headed east very elated."

- Letter from Barrington Moore -

A personal note to G. A. Pearson from Barrington Moore in England indicates that he has been a victim of infantile paralysis. He states:

"I am glad to say that I can get about a bit now for short distances. But infantile paralysis, even if one is very lucky as I was to have only one leg affected, rather hampers field work and makes one realize how useful a good set of under-pinning is for a forester."

Mr. Moore, who is now in private practice as an ecologist, was a Forest Assistant on several R-3 Forests in the early days.

- Sitgreaves -

The "Sitgreaves Elkhorn" has wandered out of the files, shaken off the accumulation of several years' cobwebs, and finds itself in surroundings entirely changed since it lapsed into coma so long ago.

It's a good bulletin and full of news. It gives a summary of all the personnel changes since the last issue, and, as it states, a lot of water has gone under the bridge and considerable dust over the window sills since that time. It also gives an idea of who-is-who and what is going on there now.

- Tonto -

The old glassed in cab which sets out on the wind exposed tip of Diamond Point is to be replaced in the near future by a modern 30 ft. tower with glassed in living quarters and observatory at the top. The water supply will be a cistern directly under the tower with a small pump to lift the water into the cabin. Construction work will be done by the Indian Garden ECW Camp. Before starting construction Messrs. Sizer and Kirby spent three or four days examining other possible lookout points, particularly those that have recently been made accessible along the Mogollon Rim by the Rim Road. As a result of their investigations it was concluded that from all angles Diamond Point is still the best location. Evidently those who first selected that lookout must have searched the country thoroughly. (Tonto Bulletin)

- Apache -

"It appears that the Devil himself was turned loose on the Frisco District for awhile; the following fires were reported:

Devils Hole	Devils Saddle
Devils Creek	Devils Basin
Devils Ridge	

All caused by lightning. I am afraid if the rains do not start soon he is liable to open fire again pretty soon.

Ranger _____ "

And all the ranger said we guess, was "What the Devils (??)Happening!"

- Apache -

The latest issue of the Apache National Forest News says -

"Ranger McDaniel gave the graduation address at the exercises at Alpine."

"Willard Bond says, 'If I did not see you before I left, adios and good luck!'"

- Twenty Eight Years Ago In The Graham County Guardian -

"Mt. Graham, Pinal and Tonto (s) National Forests were designated The Crook National Forest by Forester Pinchot in Washington, D. C., it was announced by Geo. H. Birdno, acting supervisor. The naming of the forest reserve did not change the names of the mountains, according to Birdno."

